
Uncle Sam
in Turkey


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UNCLE SAM IN TURKEY

BY

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TURKS BLOCK REDS' SHENANIGAN AT FAIR

IZMIR: Communist Czechoslovakia didn't get very far trying to promote Moscow's phony "peace" campaign at the 20th Izmir International Fair. Turkish authorities gave the other 12 participating nations, including the United States, a neat lesson in the no-nonsense method of handling Red satellite shenanigans.

The fair, biggest in the Middle East, is held in an attractive permanent Kulturpark, built on the ashes of the old city after the great Smyrna fire of 1922. A plaster statue of "peace" welcomes visitors to the fairground but she is definitely not of the Communist persuasion.

The Czech pavilion was one of the most interesting of this year's displays. But along with beautiful manufactures — fine machine tools, electrical equipment, crystal and lace — the Czech Communists rang in a lot of photographic murals of marching peasants and happy proletarians with slogans in Turkish such as: "We fight for peace!"

This was too much for Istanbul's daily Cumhuriyet, which protested editorially. The mayor of Izmir ruled that the newspaper's charges constituted a valid public denunciation which under Turkish law, required him to take official action.

Accordingly, perhaps by coincidence, just as guests were arriving for the Czech cocktail party celebrating the fair's opening, Turkish police appeared on the scene and ordered the offensive slogans removed.

The Czech director said he would close the joint before he'd change a word.

It closed.

The Hungarians, only other Iron Curtain country represented, were more prudent. Their pavilion contained little propaganda beyond a bust of the bald, porcine Communist boss of Hungary, Matyas Rakosi, which seemed to give all the Turks a good laugh. The Yugoslavs were very circumspect, displaying only such utilitarian items as enamel pots and pans, felt hats and leather goods.

Other foreign exhibitors included the United States, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Israel, Italy, Pakistan and Sweden. The Turkish state monopolies and many private businesses in Turkey had pavilions.

Finland had a poor but proud little display featuring the 1952 Olympics.

Iran, due to financial difficulties, was not present this year.

Israel, participating for the first time, showed aluminum wares, plastics, baby carriages and plumbing fixtures. Everything was labeled in Hebrew characters.

The Germans had by far the most ambitious display, as trade with Turkey is an important factor in German economic recovery. The Dutch pavilion was regarded by many visitors as the most attractive.

Henry Hornstein, Izmir representative of the British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey, and a veteran of 20 Izmir fairs, explained that the annual show started in a craft school and has grown into the largest trade exhibit in this part of the world. People come from all parts of Turkey and from neighboring Balkan and Middle East countries to see the fair.

Hornstein is chairman of a permanent committee of foreign participants. The Red satellite countries do not take part officially in committee proceedings, he said, but generally show up to eat lunch.

The British pavilion was not sponsored by the government but was made up entirely of displays by some 200 British manufacturers and their Turkish agents. This decision was taken by the financially straitened Labor government after the war.

The American show, however, was primarily a government affair, though it had a small budget and the exhibit was largely left to the ingenuity of local U. S. Information Service, Military Mission and ECA officials. A few American concerns selling farm machinery, electric refrigerators and kerosene stoves in Turkey were represented.

Movies of American life were shown nightly in an outdoor theater. The hit of the American pavilion, visited by 15,367 persons on opening night, was a model electric railroad borrowed from an Air Force colonel stationed in Turkey.

President Celal Bayar, with Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, inspecting Turkish troops.



FIGHT? TURKS ARE READY AND WILLING

ANKARA: The Turks will fight.

After two months in and around the Republic of Turkey, toughest nation in the Middle East and perhaps the most solidly anti-Russian in the world, this correspondent is willing to so state categorically.

If Dr. Gallup were to move in and sample Turkish public opinion today he would be likely to find 99 44/100% of the people of Turkey are determined to resist Russian aggression to the death.

In the somewhat less thorough sampling conducted by this writer not one exception has been found to the standard Turkish reply: "We will fight with everything we have. Not just the soldiers but every Turk will fight. The cats and dogs will fight. What else can we do?"

The assertion is made so often that it might indicate a kind of bravado, but in the judgment of every American military man this correspondent has talked to in Turkey, it does not. If the Turks don't fight bravely, a lot of people are going to be proved very wrong.

The Turks will fight. How well, or how long they could hold up a determined Russian or Soviet satellite assault, depends upon many factors. The consensus among the Turks is that they could fight the Russians to a standstill; if not at the present frontiers at least not far behind them.

American military men in Turkey think it just possible they might. At least they are convinced they would sell every foot of Turkish soil very dearly.

"The difference between the Turks and some of our other allies," a high-ranking U. S. Officer declared, "is that they don't put any price on this assurance. Of course, they want all the modern American weapons and economic assistance they can get. But they don't say: 'If you give us this and some more of that we'll fight.' They say: 'We'll fight. If we have more to fight with, we'll fight better, but whether we get it or whether we have to fight with sticks and stones, we're going to fight.' I believe them."

At the moment, four years after President Truman declared the Communists must be checked in Greece and Turkey, the exact strength of Turkey's armed forces cannot be detailed without giving information to the enemy. It can be said that the American arms sent and advisers detailed to bolster Turkey's military capacity have been as good an investment of taxpayers' money as the administration has made anywhere.

But the main credit for the fact that Turkey is at least in a position to give the Kremlin pause before launching a drive for the Dardanelles must be given to the Turks themselves.

Americans who groan under tax burdens should take note that Turkey now spends half her budget for defense, and since 1939 has never spent less than a third. Britons who have endured austerity since World War II have nothing on the Turks, who have had it since World War I.

If American policy is to help those who help themselves, Turkey rates a high priority — higher, the Turks think, than they have had. The American answer to this frequent complaint is that Turkey is getting as much as she is prepared to handle efficiently, and will continue to.

The biggest hurdle in the way of modernization and mechanization of the Turkish armed forces is the lack of technical and mechanical ability among Turkey's peasant soldiers. Willing as the Turks are to learn, this is not something that can be corrected overnight.

"It's one thing to make a tank mechanic out of an American boy who has grown up with a tractor and a combine, and another thing to make one of a Turkish boy who has grown up with a donkey and a scythe," a U. S. instructor explained.

Other American officers point out that the experience of Korea shows that units once thought outmoded, such as cavalry and horse-drawn artillery, have a definite place in the kind of war the Communists fight. Some such units are being retained in the Turkish army, at American insistence, though the tendency of Turkish officers is to want all their outfits as modern as possible.

The Turkish army is not a modern army, by U. S. standards, but is a very effective army for the terrain it intends to defend. It is getting more effective every day, although somewhat surprisingly it is being reduced in size.

When the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey (JAMMAT, of course) was first created, the Turkish economy was staggering under the cost of maintaining a standing army of 750,000 men. American advisers have worked consistently for a smaller force of greater efficiency. The figure currently seen publicly is around 350,000 men.

This army is composed primarily of conscripts, and military service in Turkey is as universal as anywhere on earth. The only basis for exemption is lunacy. Everybody else, rich or poor, well or sickly, bigshot or small fry, does his required term, which recently has been cut from three years to two for enlisted men, and one for reserve officers.

The qualifications for a reserve officer are arbitrary, but administered without favoritism. A graduate of a lycee (about equivalent to U. S. junior college) or higher educational institution becomes an officer.

Everybody else becomes a private — and stays a private. In a country where education is at a premium this arrangement works less injustice than might appear.

The professional element in the Turkish army is very small. It consists of a corps of career officers, and a class of professional noncoms who are selected by examination and trained at an academy of their own for a minimum of 12 years service.

There is no such thing as refresher training for reserves, but as one American general said: "The whole nation is an army."

This fits in with the necessities of a 75% agricultural economy, but not with the complexities of modern weapons and administration. A law recently enacted by the Grand National Assembly attempts to remedy the severe shortage of petty officers by permitting enlistments for four and eight-year hitches and making provision for NCOs to rise to the rank of captain.

It is no exaggeration to liken all Turkey to an armed camp, though the Turks are considerably calmer about the possibility of war than are the residents of London or New York. The talk in coffee houses in Kars, near the Soviet border, is mostly about Korea, and how many Communists have been slaughtered there by the Turkish Brigade.

When the Turkish government determined to send a contingent to the U.N. command in Korea, and called for 3000 volunteers, they got that many from one small town. When 1800 replacements were sought a month ago, there were 30,000 volunteers. The troops selected were transported to Iskenderun and while waiting to go aboard ship were kept in a barbed wire stockade.

"Why do that?" a puzzled American major asked. "Aren't they all volunteers?"

"Certainly," said the Turk commander. "That barbed wire is to keep out the stowaways."

Whether this anecdote is true or not, it shows how the Turks feel about a fight.

TURKEY WELCOMES HER KOREA HEROES

ISTANBUL: Two beribboned rams, their horns silvered, were led to the foot of the gangway of the U. S. Naval transport General Langfitt. As the first soldier stepped onto the quay the rams' throats were deftly slit in accordance with Moslem custom.

At the same time floral wreaths were pressed into the arms of the veterans and women rushed forward to cover their faces with lipstick. Every ship in the Golden Horn blew its whistle.

The first element of the Turkish Brigade in Korea was home at last.

The usually undemonstrative Turks milled about the dock in inestimable thousands. Two bands played different tunes simultaneously; passing ferry boats listed dangerously as passengers rushed to one side to get a glimpse of the returned heroes.

There were 1700 of them, dressed in new U. S. fatigue uniforms, each proudly wearing his blue Presidential Unit Citation bar.

One hovering motorboat bore a huge banner in Turkish, translated:

"You have proven the truth of the old saying — Strong as a Turk!"

And so they did.

The Turkish unit, one of the first to follow the Americans to Korea as earnest of Turkey's sincerity in the struggle against Communist aggression and insurance against a similar blow at Turkey, suffered severe casualties last November in covering the retreat of the 2nd U. S. Infantry Division from Kunuri.

Now, with replacements reaching Korea to augment the first Turkish force to fight overseas since the days of the Sultans, the veterans were coming home.

Istanbul went wild to welcome them.

Police were unusually gentle in handling the shoving crowd, which broke barricades and several times threatened to push the foremost ranks into the harbor. The officers left their sticks at the station and extricated women and children from the churning mob with remarkable patience. Obviously they had orders not to spoil the holiday spirit.

As the American transport carrying the Turks home nosed out of the Marmara fog, the crowd already waiting at the dock broke into a sustained cheer which never let up for three hours of debarkation.

The Gen. Langfitt was dressed with flags and Turkish soldiers filled every point of vantage on her deck except for a small group of Greek veterans, not quite home. The old enemies, now comrades in arms, embraced in warm farewells.

As each veteran went down the gangway he was enveloped by a throng of relatives — wife, children, father, mother and cousins fighting for the first embrace. As they marched along the quay friends darted from the crowd to embrace them. Many carried their children in their arms.

Later in the day they marched smartly to Taksim Square to place a wreath on the statue of Ataturk, the father of modern Turkey. Flowers rained down from the windows as they paraded through Istanbul's historic streets.

Officially, the returned veterans of Korean units will be given "extended leave." Actually, they probably will not be called upon to serve again short of mobilization.

Many thoughtful military men, both American and Turkish, regret the political expediency which dictates this policy. They feel the Turkish army desperately needs a leavening of combat-proven men in the ranks. Only the most senior officers, prior to Korea, had any fighting experience.

Some of the veterans may be persuaded to accept permanent petty officer assignments in the army, but otherwise the "know-how" so dearly learned in Korea may be lost except for the tales the returned heroes spin in their village coffee houses.

They will make quite a saga. The Turks suffer from no psychological blocks when it comes to detailing their military prowess.



Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, of U. S. presenting the Presidential Citation of Heroism to the Turkish Brigade in Korea

ASKERS OF TURKEY ARE TOUGH FIGHTERS

ANKARA: The Asker is Turkey's greatest strength and weakness.

Asker means "soldier" and is pronounced exactly like Oscar. He is a peasant lad of old Anatolian stock, often with slightly Mongolian features that testify of nomadic ancestors from Central Asia. He is short, stocky and amazingly tough.

There are something like 300,000 Askers serving their compulsory two years of service in the Turkish army. Their pay for the first year is about 10 cents a month, for the second year about 20 cents. They get the woolen uniform and one pair of shoes, which they must make last or replace themselves.

The officers and professional petty officers of the Turkish army are smart-looking soldiers. The Asker is not. His single uniform and shaven head give him the appearance of being rather stupid. This is not necessarily so.

He is not highly educated, but he is intelligent and eager to learn. He learns rather slowly if his background has not included much in the way of mechanical devices, but he is conscientious and determined. He is not very imaginative, but he has powers of endurance unknown to city-bred boys. He carries out his orders without question.

The Asker has no USO girls to entertain him and gets very little of the comforts and privileges the American GI considers his right. He is given the necessities of existence, an occasional ration of cigarettes, and free rides on Turkish trains and streetcars.

But the Asker doesn't complain. His attitude toward conscription is entirely different from many Americans! It is the product of centuries of Turkish history in which military service for every male has been as inevitable as birth and death. There are no draft dodgers in Turkey.

The Asker's recreation consists of horseplay or sitting in the grass under a shady tree singing the peasant songs of his village. His chow is bread, lamb and tea and such fruits and vegetables as he can forage. If necessary he could live off the country for long periods. Very few Askers carry any excess fat.

Though Turkey has been more or less mobilized for years, she has not fought a war since the war of independence, in which Kemal Ataturk took defeat in World War I by the horns and changed the course of Turkish history. The gallant performance of the Turkish Brigade in Korea is the top news and No. 1 topic of coffee-house conversation throughout Turkey.

While it is true that the Korean contingent was made up of picked volunteers, and considerably better equipped than many elements of the Turkish army, the

Askers' performance in battle aroused the admiration of the world. This has created in Turkey an attitude bordering on cockiness, which some American officers feel is rather dangerous.

Recognition of the hard fact that 20,000,000 Turks, however gallant, cannot possibly lick 200,000,000 Russians is common among Turkish leaders but is sometimes overlooked by the people in their new-found pride. Tributes by American leaders to the Turks in Korea are gobbled up by Turkish newspapers and their avid readers.

This correspondent has made a thorough inquiry from both Turkish and American sources of the readiness of the Turkish army and, without betraying facts not already known to the common enemy, can say that it is in reasonably good shape for a fight.

Turkey's ground forces are divided into three field armies, which include infantry, artillery and six armored brigades. Their disposition is secret but it can properly be assumed that the Bulgarian and Russian borders to the west and east of Turkey are well guarded.

Under full mobilization the Turks probably could field an army of 2,000,000 but it would take some time to properly equip such a force.

The emphasis of the American military assistance program has been placed initially on armored and artillery units. The infantry, while not up-to-date by U. S. standards, was reasonably good, while the other arms were hopelessly outmoded and inadequate. A parallel effort, which also has broader economic implications, has been the improvement of Turkey's network of roads to increase the mobility of ground forces.

Under the Truman Doctrine of 1947, U. S. military aid to Turkey has included tanks, tank-recovery vehicles, antitank guns, machine guns and antiaircraft guns, howitzers, bazookas, radar, communications and mine-detection equipment, trucks, jeeps and medical supplies.

The Turkish army also has been buying British and European arms and military equipment of World War II or more recent vintage. A number of British officers are co-operating in training assignments.

The consensus among American officers in Turkey is that the armored units — six brigades, including some U. S. M-36 models — are an outstanding outfit, capable of doing a job in Turkey's hilly terrain. The Korean war placed considerable emphasis on antitank weapons and tactics and the Turks are well up on this.

Similarly, Turkish artillery outfits are considered quite good. The American doctrine has been adopted, and the only complaint heard from U. S. advisers is that hard-pinched Turkish commanders are reluctant to expend sufficient ammunition for training purposes, though the allowance has been greatly increased.

Infantry, which is the basis of the Turkish army's defensive strength, is beginning to get more attention. Some mortars and machine guns have been supplied under the aid program, but Turkey manufactures its own small arms and ammunition, considered of good quality and modeled on German designs.

Communications depend largely on modern American and British equipment, which the Turks use well, according to observers.

The impression this writer received in visits to field installations and frontier posts is that the Asker is fairly well equipped and a tough, hardy soldier. This conforms with the opinions of Americans who have worked closely with field units and who think the main weaknesses of the Asker are his lack of mechanical experience and of competent leadership at the middle levels.

"The top people in the Turkish army, I should say down to most division commanders, are extremely capable and would make good officers in any army," a ranking U. S. officer stated. "The junior officers are also good. The most senior commanders are men who fought with Ataturk, and the younger ones grew up during the World War II period and have modern concepts. They are not afraid to get their hands dirty, as we say.

"But in the middle ranks of the officers are a lot of stagnated and inefficient desk officers who aren't so hot. And the non-commissioned officers, though they're generally good, are simply too few to go around."

Turkey has the German general staff system and a tradition of central authority which makes subordinates reluctant to assume any responsibility. The American advisers are trying to break this down, but it is a slow process.



TURKS PICK UP U.S. METHODS SPEEDILY

ANKARA: In Erzurum, a few minutes as the jet flies from the Soviet border, Turkish sign painters are busy at the city's leading hotel. They are changing its name from European Otel to Amerikan Otel.

The manager of the place is busy, too, getting ready to receive some of the 300 U. S. Army officers and men now arriving in Turkey to begin a new phase of the military aid mission — field training.

These field training teams, combat veterans ordered here for an 18-month tour without dependents to live and work with Turkish army units guarding the nation's two Iron Curtain frontiers, swell to more than 1000 the numbers of America's largest overseas military mission.

JAMMAT — the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey — is headed by Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, a veteran of the Solomons and Philippines campaigns. Brig. Gen. Robert M. Cannon, an artilleryman and parachutist from the CBI theater, heads the Army group, which is the largest of the joint mission's three sections.

The mission's task is twofold: to deliver modern weapons and military equipment to the Turks and to train them to maintain and use them effectively.

Thus, with the delivery pipeline flowing smoothly, the main effort has become a huge school-teaching operation. Because of the language barrier and the sensitivity of the Turks (who had unfortunate experiences with German military advisers in times past) the method used has been termed a "chain letter" system. A few Americans teach a few Turks who teach other Turks to teach still more Turks.

"It's like dropping a pebble in a pond," an Army spokesman explained. "The waves spread out and out from the center but it takes some time to reach the fringes."

Ankara is the center. Here in a "little Pentagon" the JAMMAT staff keeps in close and harmonious liaison with the Turkish general staff headed by Gen. Nuri Yamut, regarded as one of Turkey's most capable officers.

In the Ankara area are five army schools, some long-established by the Turks and others newly set up on American counsel, which train Turkish officers and career petty officers in the techniques of modern war. Both American and British officers are assigned to the training staffs of these schools, which encompass armor, ordinance, signal, infantry and artillery doctrine.

The command and staff school, the engineer school and the antiaircraft school are located in or near Istanbul, and the transport and commando schools at Izmir (Smyrna).

This correspondent visited the ordnance school and the armored school for a firsthand look at the training program.

"Some schools have 100 years of experience, but we opened only a year and a half ago," explained Col. Kemal Suer, commandant of the ordnance school. "We adopted our system from the U. S. Army and the first thing I did was take all the courses myself—ordnance is a brand new branch in the Turkish army."

Accordingly, the curriculum includes a short course for generals and senior officers as well as the standard four-to-nine-month courses for regular and reserve officers and petty officers. Since opening, the school has graduated 475 officers and 539 noncoms.

"The fine co-operation of our American instructors helped us get fast results," Col. Suer declared. "Now we have well-trained Turkish officers in all branches."

The American director of training is Lt. Col. Glenn J. Harris of Pasadena. His opposite number on the Turkish staff is Maj. Kemal Teker, who was graduated in mechanical engineering from Stanford University in 1948. Captain Nuri Berkant, a Caltech alumnus, heads the vehicle department.

These two California-trained officers are among more than 1000 Turkish military personnel trained in American methods either in the United States or Germany. They in turn have passed on their know-how to some 30,000 of their countrymen since the aid program began.

The armored school, modeled on that at Ft. Knox, is commanded by Lt. Col. Tahir Ertan. Maj. Robert L. Templeton of Oklahoma, an old 1st Cavalry man, acts as senior American adviser. It includes practical shopwork and tactical exercises on the rolling hills around Ankara. Turkish tankmen are a "hot outfit" distinguished by their Montgomery berets and confident swagger. To date 438 officers and men have completed the 10-month basic course at the school.

"About the toughest job we have to do," one American officer stated, "is to break down the traditional reluctance of Turkish officers to getting their hands dirty. But they see us do it and pretty soon they're doing it too."

Around the school was abundant evidence of this. Young Turkish officers in overalls displayed little of the old "Pasha complex" which the American mission is trying subtly to eliminate.

Young Turks, schooled in American doctrine, sometimes run into difficulty when they return to their units, commanded by old-fashioned field grade officers who — as in most armies — don't take kindly to counsel from their subordinates.

That is the reason for American field training teams — to see that the excellent liaison at top and training levels is carried out in the field. They will have absolutely no command authority — the Turks are touchy about this and the Americans don't want it — but will report independently to the JAMMAT staff.

"They have a tradition of authority very different from ours," a senior American officer explained. "In our army if you disagree with your boss it's your duty to say so respectfully. But in their army if a junior opens his mouth he's insulting his superior's honor.

"So, if our field teams find something wrong, and the Turkish officer is afraid to pass it up to his superior, they'll report it to us and we'll take it up with the top Turkish commanders — who will make some changes in their own way."

Gen. Cannon, on his return from an inspection tour of the first field training teams assigned to Turkey's vital eastern front, told this writer:

"So far they're getting along fine. I asked the Turks to tell me frankly if they had any complaints about our men and I couldn't get a single grumble."

Top Turkish commanders do not give formal interviews to foreign newsmen but in social meetings and from conversations with lower echelon Turks my impression is that relations between Turkish and American military men are excellent.

"We admire good fighters and we know very well how Americans fight," a Turkish acquaintance said. "We figure we are in this together and that one day Americans will have a chance to see who their friends are — and that you will find the Turks are very good friends in a fight."

Nobody in the American military mission doubts the courage or will to fight of the Turkish army. There are varied opinions of its efficiency but little argument that it is increasing daily at relatively low cost to the United States.

JAMMAT's appropriations for 1948 and 1949 totaled $175,000,000. The amounts for 1950 and 1951 have not been disclosed, but the effort has been expanding.

The Turks generally do not consider they are getting as much as they should have, by comparison with our somewhat less enthusiastic European allies, and this feeling is natural in a nation which spends half its own wealth for defense. But JAMMAT officers counter that equipment and weapons are reaching Turkish forces about as fast as their training program is producing men capable of handling and maintaining them, and that a surplus of materiel would be wasted.

American officers do not interfere with the Turkish general staff's broad strategic planning or disposition of forces. They regard themselves as a training command, available for advice if it is solicited. Until Turkey is accorded full status in NATO or other mutual defense system — with a firm American guarantee — Turkey's war plans will remain a strictly Turkish secret.

TURKS FLEXING AIR AND SEA MUSCLES

ANKARA: The Turkish navy has no carriers.

"We have some admirals who would like to have carriers but fortunately your Navy wouldn't give them any," a Turkish naval officer told this correspondant.

The remark was made jokingly, but it illustrates the pattern of American military aid to Turkey. The main emphasis has been upon Turkey's tough army of some 350,000 men. The Turkish navy and air force have been considered more or less as auxiliary forces which, in a showdown with the Soviet Union, would have to be augmented by the planes and warships of Turkey's free allies.

Nevertheless, Turkey has a smart little navy and air force, considered capable of a workmanlike performance in the roles assigned them, and the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey (JAMMAT) includes U. S. Naval and Air Force groups, headed, respectively, by Rear Adm. William L. Rees and Brig. Gen. Edward H. Alexander.

Their mission, like that of the U. S. Army group, is primarily to train the Turks to utilize and maintain the weapons and equipment supplied them from America.

The Turkish Navy, whose proud tradition dates from Barbarrosa, consists mainly of small warships and auxiliaries designed to deny passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles or to break up an amphibious landing attempt on Turkey's Black Sea coasts.

Its largest unit is the former German battle cruiser Goeben, which was chased into Turkish waters by a British squadron in World War I and turned over to Turkey, to be renamed Yavuz. American Navy men believe the Yavuz has more sentimental than destructive value, but the frugal Turks, who never scrap anything that will fire in anger, keep it as the flagship of their fleet.

The main offensive strength of the fleet is in destroyers and submarines, some former American vessels and some of earlier acquisition. Seven modern U. S. submarines were delivered to the Turks last December under the military assistance program.

Units of the Turkish Navy currently are conducting exercises in the Black Sea and, according to Istanbul newspapers, some will remain there to put a stop to a recent series of annoying forays by Russian motorboats into Turkish waters.

The Turkish Navy is manned by conscripts, like the army, but the 70,000 sailors are drafted from coastal regions where seafaring is a common means of livelihood. There is a professional officer class and petty officer corps.

Several petty officers told this correspondent they like navy life and consider it a good educational opportunity. One, who enlisted at 12, will have completed his service at 25 and plans a career as a radio and electronics repairman.

Turkish ships are well kept and the average sailor seen on liberty is considerably neater in appearance than his soldier counterpart. Americans who have worked with both services consider that a more democratic relationship between officers and enlisted personnel exists in the navy, and that the standards of comfort are considerably higher for naval personnel.

The main Turkish naval base is Goldjuk, near the head of the narrow Gulf of Izmit. It is a beautiful and well-protected anchorage capable of accommodating a fleet of almost any size.

The navy's share of funds appropriated by the American Military Mission is the smallest, about half that allotted the air force and one-fourth that of the army. In addition to submarines, four destroyers, eight minesweepers, a net layer, small tanker, repair ship and submarine rescue ship have been transferred to the Turks. In addition, the Turkish Navy has received undisclosed amounts of radar, communications, generating, machine tool and repair equipment.

Numbers of Turkish naval officers and petty officers have been sent to the United States for training in U. S. Navy schools and frequent visits of the U. S. 6th Fleet to Istanbul are utilized to familiarize Turkish personnel with American operational methods.

The Turkish Navy is now largely oil-burning, though Turkey has coal and her oil resources are still undeveloped.

The coal, however, is located along the Black Sea coast, which might be closed to ships during hostilities, while Middle East oil would be available to Turkish ships operating in the Mediterranean or with combined naval forces.

The Turkish air force has been supplied training planes, C-47 cargo and troop transports, B-26 medium bombers and B-47 fighters under the arms program. In addition, Turkish pilots and maintenance crews have been training in the United States in jet operation and Turkey will soon receive her first American jet aircraft.

In addition, considerable emphasis has been laid on improving Turkey's military airfields and construction of new airfield facilities. American advisers and heavy earth-moving equipment have been brought to Turkey to speed this job.

The Turk makes a daring and skillful pilot. Turkish State Airways have been flying for two decades with only one fatal crash, despite the mountainous terrain and variable weather of Anatolia. American instructors agree that Turkish pilots are good and that Turkish naval commanders are splendid ship handlers.

The shortcomings are the same for both services, and are natural enough in view of the overwhelmingly agricultural character of Turkey's population. There simply are not yet enough technical and mechanical experience and skill to meet the demands of highly mechanized warfare.

EDUCATION TAKEN TO TURK PEASANTS

ANKARA: The sanity and success of Turkey's 20th century revolution is largely explained by the recognition by Turkish leaders of the strength inherent in the people and their systematic preparation for the duties of citizenship in a modern state.

This process is far from finished. But the thing that distinguishes Turkey from many of her Middle East neighbors is the fact that steady progress is being made, lessons are being learned not only from the west but also by domestic trial and error, and real results are becoming apparent.

It is all the more admirable that the Turks are expanding their own educational system, without outside help, at the same time almost half their budget must be spent for military defense in addition to the arms assistance they are getting from America.

The two efforts are not incompatible. The basic difficulty faced by Turkish military leaders and their American advisers in modernizing the Turkish armed forces is the lack of basic technical skills among the peasant population that provides the mass of Turkish soldiery.

In the past the army has been a school of sorts — often the only schooling the peasant lad from remote villages of Turkey ever gets. Although primary education is compulsory by law, lack of teachers and school buildings limits elementary schooling to about half the eligible pupils.

One of the most heartening of Turkey's efforts to bridge the gap between mass illiteracy and an enlightened citizenry is the program of Village Institutes. This correspondent spent a day at the Institute of Hasanoglan, a village about 20 miles northeast of the capital.

Hasanoglan is one of 21 such establishments throughout Turkey, the aim of which is to train as village teachers those who come from the villages and understand the problems and psychology of the peasant farmer.

The institute program owes nothing to Point 4 or to any American experts for export. It is a purely Turkish solution to a problem which at first seemed insuperable.

Under the impetus of Kemal Ataturk's westernizing reforms, Turkey was well aware of the value of educating her peasantry, who form 75% of the population. But the disparity between the educated Turkish schoolteacher of the cities and the untutored villager was too vast to bridge by decree.

The institutes, started 10 years ago, recruit village teachers not from graduates of the urban colleges but from the villages themselves. The problem of "how to keep 'em down on the farm" is obviated by locating each institute near a village rather than in town. This has the additional virtue of greatly lowering costs.

"All these buildings were built by the students," explained the proud director of Hasanoglan, Ramazan Oral. "The villagers pitched in and helped bring stone in their wagons. When we started out, we had only tents. Everything you see we have built ourselves."

The campus includes a beautiful outdoor theater, athletic fields, durable stone buildings and dormitories and bungalows for the faculty. It is maintained entirely by the students, who make their own agricultural implements and furniture in the shops.

An aged farmer from a nearby village was having the axle of his cart welded by the boys as this writer passed through the forge. The director said this is routine.

Graduates of village primary schools, aged 12 to 17, may apply for admission to the institute and take written examinations by mail. The best are brought to the school and given further tests. About 70 to 80 future teachers, and a like number of village health officers, are accepted each year.

They undertake to serve 20 years in village work after completing the five-year course, which embraces the usual lycee (high school) curriculum plus agricultural and basic pedagogical subjects. There is a lot of practical work on the institute grounds and in nearby villages.

Girls' institutes emphasize domestic arts and home economics but operate on a similar pattern.

Admission to an institute is a tremendous opportunity for a village boy, who not only receives an excellent free education but qualifies by graduation for reserve officer status during his compulsory military training. For some, the doors of still higher education are opened, though graduates usually are expected to return to their villages.

"If they don't get high-hat, they are warmly welcomed, and their advice is sought by all the villagers," the director said in answer to a question. "Of course a few get grand notions about themselves, but most of them are very humble and dedicated to helping their own people achieve a better standard of life."

In the decade Hasanoglan has been open, only about 100 students have failed to complete the course. More than 1000 have returned to the villages and of these not one has deserted his job or applied for a dismissal.

The school is staffed by nine professors and 39 instructors, one of whom is a former institute student who went on to the university.

The subjects range from beekeeping and bookbinding to piano and art. In the art classes the peasant boys display the remarkable feeling for design and color which is found in Turkish handicrafts and textiles. One watercolor displayed on a classroom wall attracted this visitor and a word of praise brought the immediate insistence that he accept it as a gift. Payment, even to the pupil who drew it, was out of the question, but the instructor agreed to send for him.

Husnu Tekin, the 16-year-old artist, is in his next-to-last year at Hasanoglan. He came from the village of Tahtaci Orencik.

A handsome, gangling lad, Husnu fought back unmanly tears and begged the visitor to accept his painting, adding that any ability he might have was due to his teacher's efforts. Asked if his family had any other artists, he explained gravely that in the old days drawing was forbidden by religious tradition, but that he wants to go on and become a teacher of art.

Husnu, who likes soccer and painting, represents the new Turkey. He is as far from the typical Anatolian shepherd boy as the average American school boy is from the ragged urchin of Dickens' day. But he is of the same stock and the difference is education.

Education is not a cure-all for Turkey's problems any more than it has proved to be for America. But practical education penetrating into the peasant level is changing Asia Minor more than centuries of conquest and dozens of dynastic successions have done.

"We are trying to build from the foundation," the director said, "and to do as much as we can with what means we have."

This writer's view is that the Turks have done remarkably well. Other nations with an uneducated farm population using primitive methods and suffering from lack of hygienic knowledge could well adopt such a system without straining their limited budgets.

The touchstone of the Village Institute program is that what some Americans call peasant folk are not so much opposed to progress as they are inordinately proud. They will accept ideas from one of their own villagers which they would stubbornly resist if suggested by foreign experts or even by "citified" countrymen.

FIRST FILM THRILLS TURKISH VILLAGERS

YENICE: A new kind of world premiere was held in this small village of Central Anatolia. It was the first motion picture the 160 villagers of Yenice had ever seen.

They liked it very much.

This writer accompanied a mobile film unit of the U. S. Information Service, headed by Banks Murray, former Los Angeles publicist, over miles of dusty roads to bring the miracle of sound movies to Yenice.

Yenice means "new town" in Turkish but the place must have been named a long time ago. It consists of a cluster of adobe houses and a village school, a communal well and a small mosque. There is no electricity or sewage system.

The residents of Yenice farm wheat fields in the vicinity. Most of them own the land they work. Turkish peasants seldom live on their lands but gather in villages for sociability and mutual protection, a habit persisting from their nomadic past.

When the USIS truck approached the village, one man was posted far down the road to greet and guide us to the headman, or muhktar, Ahmet Bey. The job is an elective one, for two or three years.

While the crew nailed a bed sheet to the mud-plastered wall of the tallest house in the village, and set up the electric generator and projector, the muhktar greeted us warmly.

Then every man of Yenice filed past to shake hands. A Turkish USIS interpreter explained that the peasants do not ordinarily shake hands, but have heard that this is an American courtesy.

A few boys appeared at the end of the line to shake hands also.

The women and girls, though unveiled, were huddled far back of the circle of menfolks. A few peeked from windows of nearby dwellings. Only when the lights went out for the film showing did a few bolder girls scamper up to join their fathers and giggle at the Americans.

Chairs were found for the American guests and the muhktar, who held his 5-year-old son on his lap. Everybody else sat on the ground.

The first film was an arty thing about New Mexico Indians. It was explained to the Turkish audience that these were Americans but that not all Americans live in the same way.

The second film was a colored Walt Disney cartoon on rudimentary sanitation, with Turkish commentary. It amusingly portrayed how flies, mosquitoes and fleas carried sickness from one person to another, and how to keep down insects in rural communities.

As the main feature the audience was shown a documentary on the United Nations' first year in Korea.

Afterward, men from the audience were invited to speak through a microphone in a sort of impromptu quiz. There were several volunteers. Asked which film they liked best, all replied in favor of Disney.

"Why?" one young farmer was asked.

"Well, I never knew before there was any connection between flies and feeling sick," he declared. "From now on, whenever I see a fly I shall kill him."



TOBACCO NEAR TOP IN TURKISH TRADE

IZMIR: Quite a few of "the men who know tobacco best" live here in the heart of Turkey's tobaccoland and they also know Turkey better than many recent American arrivals.

For one thing, they all speak Turkish — with a Dixie accent — and they deal with the Turkish farmer who is the solid foundation of this agricultural country.

American tobaccomen have been doing business in Turkey since long before the Truman administration decided Turkey's military strength and economic well-being is essential to the security of the United States. Their long-standing respect for the Turks appears to be mutual.

Turkish tobacco is blended with American domestic tobaccos largely for flavor. The exact proportions are supposedly the secret of each manufacturer but the average amount of Turkish (a general term for all varieties grown in Greece and Turkey) runs around 10%.

The leaf grown in Turkey is very small, compared with the Virginia variety, and highly aromatic. From field to freighter it gets more attention than a premature baby.

W. B. Millner, Jr., assistant manager of the American Tobacco Co. (Lucky Strike) plant here, took this correspondent through the rich Glaurkoy district south of Izmir. The planters were just picking the last (top) leaves of their current crop.

The leaves are strung on strings and hung in the sun to dry, then piled up in sheds. When the rains come they absorb moisture and lose some of their brittleness. Much of this year's crop, Millner pointed out, has been damaged by disease.

"All year we have inspectors checking through the country, so that when the market opens we know what each planter has and how much of it we want," he explained.

A similar account was given by Charles Vanderveer, assistant manager of the Gary Tobacco Co. (Chesterfield), the other big American firm which does its own manipulating here. Both companies have large plants where the pick of the Turkish crop, both from the Izmir region and from Samsun on the Black Sea, is processed for shipment to the United States.

Vanderveer showed this writer through the plant, where hundreds of Turkish women and girls, only a generation removed from the harem, work in neat white smocks separating and sorting leaves.

In the factory the tobacco is blended for uniformity, sweated in a humid steam room, sorted and separated by hand, blown clean of dust and foreign matter, baled and sweated some more. From six months to a year elapse between its picking and arrival at an American port.

Most Turkish tobacco growers are small landowners, but with fair luck they make a better-than-average living. Tobacco is one of the few money crops in Turkey, and her second biggest export item. Cotton this year exceeded tobacco for the first time.

An unforeseen result of World War II, which is having a sad effect on the Turkish tobacco market, was a complete change in the smoking habits of Western Europeans, particularly the Germans. Under the American and British occupation they became accustomed to predominantly Virginia-type tobaccos instead of the Turkish tobaccos of prewar years.

Thus, while American purchases of Turkish tobaccos are at an all-time high, the big German and European market has fallen off and the Turkish government, which manufactures all the cigarettes sold in Turkey, is obliged for political reasons, to support the planters by surplus buying not unlike that practiced in the United States.

The tobacco monopoly in Turkey is so strict that the American tobaccomen working here cannot import their own brands for their personal consumption. But they appreciate the Turks' viewpoint: why should the dollar-poor Turkish government spend foreign exchange for tobacco when the country grows more than it can dispose of?

Turkish monopoly cigarettes made under a score of brands all tasting very much alike to the visitor, are considerably better than most government brands. There is considerable agitation, however, for the "free enterprise" democratic government to turn over the business to private firms, so that competition will improve the quality and increase the variety of Turkish cigarettes.

"After all, we should make the best cigarettes in the world," a Turkish friend stated, offering the writer one. "But we don't."

TURKISH FARMING BEING MODERNIZED

KONYA: This Turkish city of 65,000, in the heart of Anatolia's wheat lands, is the ancient Iconium where Paul and Barnabus preached. It is a good place from which to survey Turkey's economic problems, because only recently have farming methods changed much from St. Paul's day.

In Ankara, a new capital more American than European in appearance, it is easy to think of Turkey as a modern state. Actually, Turkey is more advanced politically than economically, and 75% of her economy is agricultural.

When Kemal Ataturk undertook the revival of Turkey in 1923, one of his first objectives was the elimination of foreign domination in industrial and commercial fields and the creation of a more or less self-sufficient economy. This led to emphasis in the early years of the republic on industrial development, mostly by state-owned factories, with the Turkish peasant's life changed little except by substitution of the cap for the fez.

Efforts were made to spread practical education among the farm and village folk, and to promote scientific agriculture, but they were limited by a budget in which military readiness and industrial expansions had higher priority.

The participation of Turkey in the European Recovery Program is changing the age-old farm methods of Anatolia with results already visible along the road from Ankara to Konya.

The road itself is a symbol of American assistance at its best. It is a broad, hard-surfaced and well-maintained gravel road, as yet only partly asphalted, on which speeds of 60 to 70 m.p.h. are comfortable. Part of a net of 14,000 miles of priority roads being improved by the Turkish Directorate of Highways with the advice of a group of about 50 engineers of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, it has a dual value to Turkey.

Justifiable on military grounds alone, better roads, in Turkey also help the Turkish peasant farmer get his crops to market and bring the means of a better standard of living to his cottage door.

One such beneficiary is Gazi Esen, a 32-year-old farmer who works 100 acres of wheatland along the highway. Gazi owns his land and hires a couple of hands for the harvest, now in full swing all over Turkey. His house of mud-plastered adobe brick stands at the edge of the new road.

"I moved here and built a new house a year ago in order to be near the road," Gazi explained. With the dignity and courtesy characteristic of the Turkish

peasant, he invited his visitors into his home and plucked a ripe watermelon from his garden to offer along with the traditional sour milk.

His land is mostly in wheat, which he threshes by the ancient method of dragging a heavy wooden sled studded with sharp flints over the gleanings and winnowing the chaff in the wind. But he hopes to sink a well and pump water to enlarge his melon patch and orchard.

"Inshallah," he adds — "God willing."

With the new road, he can easily transport his surplus melons to market not only in the nearest village, Ahiboz, but also to Ankara. Despite his youth, Gazi formerly was the Muhktar (Mayor) of Ahiboz, and a fine stone schoolhouse stands as monument to his term of office. The oldest of his four children will enter school this fall.

Gazi's only venture into mechanized farming is a team-drawn reaper. But his neatly whitewashed sitting room contains a battery radio and he knows as much about the situation in Korea as the average American, perhaps more. He trusts the good intentions of the Communists not at all.

He is fairly typical of the small farmers of Turkey. There is no big landlord problem here, though there are some rich farmers with large holdings and some poor tenants whose living is not as good as Gazi's.

In contrast to most of her Middle East neighbors, however, Turkey is a land owned largely by the peasants who work it. The average holding is about 14 acres, much smaller than Gazi's but much of the coastal land is far richer than his.

The basic economic problem in Turkey is to increase the productivity of the land, and because the basic crop is wheat (of which cereal Turkey already produces as much as Australia) the main effort of American ECA advisers is directed at small wheatgrowers such as Gazi.

Productivity can be increased by machine cultivation and harvesting, by improved seed, and by elimination of waste in distribution. The uplands of Anatolia, according to farm experts, contain some of the finest soil on earth. Despite its cultivation for untold centuries it is rich and very little eroded. For some reason neither wind nor water have carried away the topsoil of this area though its timber is mostly gone and sheep have grazed it down to stubble.

Turkish peasants since time immemorable have practiced "scientific farming" to the extent of working their lands only every other year. In odd years the fields lie fallow.

In the beginning of the Turkish Republic's reforms, a series of state farms were set up with the primary purpose of insuring a constant supply of food for the army. This has now become secondary to their main function of serving as agricultural experiment stations and furnishing improved seed to the farmers.

In recent years, with ECA help, the emphasis has been on machinery. A huge combine working in the same field with wooden-wheeled oxcarts is not an unusual sight in Turkey today.

Working as he does from dawn to darkness Gazi, with his yoke of oxen pulling a steel-tipped wooden plow, can cover about one-quarter acre. With a tractor he can work an acre an hour.

Al Levorson, a young University of Minnesota graduate who serves as ECA technical adviser on farm machinery, reports a tremendous interest in modern farming methods among the Turkish peasant farmers. More than 4000 of them have received American tractors through a liberal loan policy of the State Agricultural Bank, with dollar credits provided under the Marshall Plan. Other farmers pool their resources and a whole village buys equipment to work the nearby lands.

As in the case of military aid, the main problem is to teach maintenance of machinery and Leverson spends much of his time traveling from village to village to assist in this work.



TURKISH PRODUCTION BOOSTED BY ECA

ANKARA: "I'm optimistic myself. I believe the increase in production this year will equal the whole amount ($277,000,000) of Marshall Plan funds spent in Turkey since 1948."

The spokesman was Orren R. McJunkins, deputy ECA chief in Turkey.

McJunkins, a fast-talking administrator with plenty of enthusiasm for the job done in Turkey with only 1½% of all ECA funds, outlined the program and his personal views in an interview with this writer.

"I think the Marshall Plan ought to end on schedule," he asserted. "Then for what remains to be done we should set up a single foreign aid agency. After all, there's no difference between economic aid and military aid to a foreign country."

Certainly the two are closely linked here. The reason for American military aid was to help the Turks become militarily strong in their strategic position without overtaxing their slender resources. The reason for economic aid has been to improve the economic health of the nation so that it can support continued and expanded military burdens.

Though Turkey suffered no physical damage from World War II, as did other Marshall Plan beneficiaries, she has been maintaining a huge standing army ever since 1939, first in fear of German intentions and now in view of Russia's. It has taken from one-third to one-half of her budget and removed a large proportion of young men from productive activity each year.

The emphasis of ECA assistance is naturally on farming, since agriculture forms the livelihood of three-fourths of Turkey's 21,000,000 people, and the rest are indirectly dependent upon it.

"There's no reason why Turkey shouldn't be the breadbasket of the Middle East within two or three years," McJunkins said. "This year they're bringing in the biggest cereal crop of the last nine years. Introduction of hybrid seed corn has resulted in crop increases as high as 35%."

ECA has spent about $38,000,000 on agricultural equipment, aiming to get farm machinery in the hands of small farmers or groups to increase yields. The more prosperous landowners and the state farms can and do buy their own equipment, much of it European.

Cotton, in South and Southeast Turkey, is fast becoming the major crop. For the first time Turkish cotton, a good quality medium staple comparable to

American varieties, passed tobacco as Turkey's No. 1 export last year. Cotton plantations are mostly mechanized except for picking, which is done by hand.

"What we're actually doing is running a king-size, Point Four program of technical assistance," McJunkins explained. "Our staff consists of about 200 Americans, including technical experts who work in co-operation with the government ministries hete and all over Turkey."

Closely telated to the farm program is the highway improvement program, in which the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads advises the Turkish officials. ECA has spent $15,000,000 for road maintenance and construction equipment and the Turks have spent more. The program calls for improving 15,000 miles of priority roads over a nine-year period.

Priorities are based on economic as well as military considerations. A road linking the eastern border provinces with the open Mediterranean ports of Mersin and Iskenderun would, for example, be of great value by either yardstick. East Turkey is, like the old American West, a pioneer region less developed than the rest of the country.

Farm experts estimate that half or more of Turkey's perishable products are wasted in transit to market. Turkey has the best net of railroads in the Middle East but more feeder roads and trucking services are needed for efficient farm marketing. So is a canning industry, but this exists only on paper. Meat packing is done on a small scale and Turkey is exporting its excellent beef and mutton all around the Eastern Mediterranean, but tinned meats are slow in finding customers at home.

Industry in Turkey is 70% government-owned, though the Democratic Party, swept into powet last year, stands for more "ftee enterprise" and promises to turn over nonessential enterprises to private capital, when and if it can be found.

ECA technical assistance to Turkish industry has been concentrated on mineral exploitation, transportation and communications.

At Zonguldak, a Black Sea port north of Ankara, a $49,000,000 harbor improvement project is nearing completion, permitting the simultaneous dockside loading of two 10,000-ton ships.

"The job in the coal mines is to take the jackasses out and put belt conveyors in," McJunkins continued. "Our goal is to increase bituminous production from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons a year with the prospect of expotting some 750,000 tons."

Another project is an 80,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant at Saryar, in Northwest Turkey, to supply power for Istanbul and all Eastern Anatolia, thus conserving the coal presently consumed in steam-generating plants. More coal could be saved if proved, but unexploited, oil pools in Southeastern Turkey could be put into production, and some of Turkey's coal-burning railroad locomotives converted to Diesel.

Copper and chrome, both big items in Turkey's export trade, are receiving some attention from ECA advisers. This year 20,000 tons of copper and 354,000 tons of strategically important chrome will be exported. The United States buys two-thirds of Turkey's chrome, making it her major source of dollar credits. Tobacco is second.

Another potential export item is salt. Tuzgolu is a great salt lake between Ankara and Konya. Its salt is so pure it can be scraped up by bulldozers ready for packaging. Over the centuries an estimated 30,000,000 tons of salt have collected in Tuzgolu, and ECA has financed $800,000 worth of machinery to extract it.

Technical assistants paid with ECA funds are at work in many fields; improving the breed of Anatolia's hardy big-tailed sheep and the famed Ankara (Angora) goat; improving the already creditable service of Turkish state railways, shipping lines and communication facilities.

Not actually a part of ECA, the U. S. Information Service sometimes finds itself supplying agricultural advice when even the experts have been stumped. The story of Muhiddin Aynaz, well-to-do orange grower of Mersin, typifies the interest in machine methods now spreading over Turkey.

Aynaz's grove was mechanized for cultivating and spraying but it still cost him considerable amounts to hire ditchdiggers for his irrigation canals. One day in Ankara he visited the USIS film library and saw a film on citrus growing in America. What struck his eye was a ditchdigging machine in the movie.

Aynaz had money to buy such a rig, but neither the Ministry of Agriculture nor any of the American or European agricultural machine experts had even heard of it. So Aynaz asked to borrow the film and took it home. He returned it later with this letter:

"I gathered all my foremen and a local machinist and showed them the film. After we saw it 15 times we got down the smallest details and had one built. It is finished and has been working in my garden for 10 days, saving me 4000 Turkish lira. All the other fruit growers here want one. I feel very grateful for your help."

Other material on Turkey, obtainable free from the Turkish Information Office:

Facts on Turkey

New Turkey

An American Looks at Turkey

Turkey's Foreign Trade

Turkey's Foreign Policy

Mineral Resources in Turkey

Education in the New Turkey

Self-Government in Turkey

Women in Modern Turkey

Courts of Justice in Turkey

Modern Turkish Literature

Modern Turkish Poetry

The Turkish Constitution

Turkish Elections of 1950 and United States Reaction

Mr. Smith Visits Turkey

The Road Comes to the Village

Buy Turkish (folder)

Doing Business with Turkey

What and How to Buy from Turkey (folder)

Picturesque Turkey (folder)

Istanbul, The Magic City (folder)

Map of Turkey

New Turkey (poster)

Turkey Spans the Ages (poster)

Turkey Today (film strip)

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